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THE RADIO PROPAGANDA AS AN INNOVATIVE ELEMENT OF THE MILITARY TACTICS AND STRATEGIES OF THE NAZI GERMANY 1933-1941

The role of radio as one of the parts of the Nazi information space, formed in Europe before and at the beginning of the Second World War, is revealed. Radio propaganda is presented as an integral element of Nazi Germany's military tactics and strategy, which became important in the psychological treatment of the population before the hostilities. Spreading radio broadcasting to foreign countries by Nazi authorities, ambitions to gain popularity that would allow it to compete with the media of England, France, the United States of America and the USSR, and radio broadcasts from foreign countries, were considered. Almost all Nazi propaganda programs were targeted primarily at the occupied territories. Significant role was played by the programs that promoted Germany's great mission. Having secured a European radio space, Hitler's propaganda headquarters began a true radio war in the East Europe. The purpose of the article is to expose radio propaganda as one of the parts of the information space that Hitler's authority sought to form in the occupied territories of Eastern Europe. The article analyzes the state of scientific development of the problem in domestic and foreign historiography. The basic approaches to the research of the problem and the methods of research of the content of radio transmissions, their influence on the population of Germany in the 1930s of the XX century are determined. The scientific novelty of the presented research is the demonstration of radio propaganda as an integral element of Nazi Germany's military tactics and strategy. The outlined research period is 1933-1941, which explained by the fact that the Nazi authority, spreading radio broadcasting to foreign countries, sought to gain popularity that would allow it to compete with the media of England, France, the United States of America, Austria and the USSR. Almost all Nazi propaganda programs focused primarily on the consolidation of ethnic Germans abroad. Research confirmed that already during the German-Soviet War, technological advances in radio broadcasting were used not only by the Nazi authority, but also by the authorities of England, the United States and the USSR. German radio propaganda was carried out using specially developed techniques and methods. Among them are: official announcements in which good news were reported in detail, unprofitable - superficial; the repetition of the enemy's official announcements between information news which had a certain propaganda purpose - to undermine the belief in the success of the enemy's action; sensational broadcasts that focused on one important propaganda topic or event; the broadcasting of completely falsified material, that is, fictitious, that the listeners could not immediately understand truth; official radio programs forged with reference to fictitious sources were broadcast, as well as broadcasts based on a source of information secretly controlled by Germany.

Keywords: radio; radio war; information space of Nazi Germany; media; propaganda.

Introduction

During the Second World War broadcasting seemed to be one of the most important instruments for the propaganda of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. Broadcasting as such powerful mechanisms of propaganda influence as cinema, periodicals, theater was considered to inform every citizen of necessary information. The study of the role of broadcasting in that historical period is extremely relevant because modern information technologies were formed precisely in that period. Today some methods of broadcasting information policy are known to be used quite actively.

Having experience of the First World War and improving its own methods of information policy and advocacy, the Nazi leadership created a powerful information and propaganda system which involved the press, radio, cinema

campaigning and other means of disseminating and distorting information. Through these means, the occupying power influenced the behavior and consciousness of the population of Ukraine.

Forming the information space, the Hitler leadership used methods and means of influence developed by Nazi ideologists. Among them: control over the circulation of information flows, the method of psychological impact - traditional direct way of psychological impact on the mind based on the conviction of people, appeal to their mind using rational arguments, logic; the method of providing the population with selective information is at the discretion of the occupation administration; the method of big lies - had become one of the most important in the policy of the Nazi leadership in the occupied territory; partial truth method - creation of a false information structure based on

real facts. With the help of the press, radio, cinema, leaflets, posters, the German occupation authorities realized the most daring propaganda ideas.

Through these funds, the population of the Reichskommissariat "Ukraine" and the military administration zones misinformed, spread rumors and urged local residents to support the occupation authorities, to contribute in everything to its activities and to move further to the east of the USSR.

Problems of methodology

The methodological basis of the Nazi radio propaganda research as an integral element of Nazi Germany's military tactics and strategy is a set of general scientific and historical methods, including synthesis, historical-typological, historical-comparative and statistical methods.

The synthesis method generates significant information and reconstruction, based on the received data of the specific situation in which Nazi radio propaganda operated and developed mechanisms to counteract the Soviet information space in the occupied territories of Ukraine and the military administration area. The synthesis method shows that the mechanisms and means by which radio propaganda was carried out in different territories differed and depended on the conditions of the occupation regime.

The historical-typological method helped to reveal the same characteristics and features in different socio-political structures and events of the socio-economic field (for example, the means and mechanisms by which Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union tried to impact on the occupied territories by using radio propaganda as a tool). The historical-comparative method made it possible to compare the selected structural parts of the research subject through time and to compare the forms and mechanisms of radio propaganda among European countries and in the occupied territory. The statistical method was the basis for obtaining, processing, selecting and analysing information from descriptive and statistical sources, which plays a leading role in the structure of the source base of this research. It gives the opportunity, at least in percentage determination, to quantify the power of Nazi propaganda.

In general, the set of used methods helped to show radio propaganda as one part of the information area that Hitler's power sought to form in the occupied territories of Eastern Europe.

The analysis of historiography

In war conditions radio, like periodicals, refers to the means of influencing the human consciousness, to the troops and population of the enemy. An analysis of the properties of radio technologies conducted by well-known Russian scientists V.L. Petrov, S.M. Sholokhov and A.V. Snegurov (2001: 60-66) indicated that radio had been a powerful informational weapon as multi-faceted nature of its manifestations. Despite the fact that in the 30-40s of the twentieth century the radio and television were still underdeveloped. The impact of these mass-media devices' influence was quite significant.

Foreign historians, including A. Goody (2018), were also involved in the study of radio and film propaganda for the Third Reich, including the territory of the Soviet Union in 1941-1944. H.-K. Jang (2020), D. Jenemann (2019), S. Slutsch & C. Tischler (2018). Their writings show how in the Third Reich the emergence of radio and film propaganda took place and what were the mechanisms of propagation of this propaganda in the territories of Europe and other occupied territories. In particular, in the works of A. Goody and H.-K. Jang describes the structure of the Third Reich's propaganda and its effectiveness.

Radio and television were considered to be easier for a person to perceive information in comparison with printed propaganda materials. It is important that necessary information should be transformed not only through comprehension but also by ear and sight. That is why, as technological tools of information weapons, these propaganda means quickly hit the human mind. They destroy the methods and forms of own society identification.

With the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 radio propaganda techniques developed and improved. Radio compares favorably with the fact that it easily overcomes the borders of states and acts instantly. Radio propaganda was becoming an integral part of Nazi Germany's military tactics and strategy. The broadcasting seemed to carry out a psychological preparation of the population before the start of military operations. That technology was adopted by the majority of European countries being opponents of Germany. Thus having entered the war Great Britain immediately had organized broadcasting abroad in German. The United States of America became to act so way.

Various types of propaganda stations and corresponding types of radio propaganda were emerging. Among them there was "white" radio propaganda. The stations of this type had been officially registered, transmitting reliable. But finely tuned information for solving specific problems; "grey", as a rule, are official stations that used both verified, reliable, and unverified, false information: rumors, conjectures, etc., "black" - underground stations that transmitted frankly false information, misinformed the population, carried out information sabotage. Frequently, "black propaganda" was carried out with the help of transmitters mounted on cars. It moved along the border of the state. The so-called "black broadcast" was directed on the front line. Often carriers of transmitters of "black" radio stations were ships that cruised in neutral waters. The methods of both "white" and "grey" and "black" propaganda were actively used by the warring countries (Sharikov, 2008).

Undeniably that in modern world we must understand that radio and television as an information weapon became an important factor in the War of Hitler's Germany against The United Kingdom, France, the United States and the Soviet Union during the period 1941-1944.

In an effort to get the largest possible audience fascism adopted a new, still underdeveloped communicative technology like radio. Thanks to a new technology the dissemination of information propaganda covered a wide mass of the population. This method of communication was more important and effective one than an oral speech. Loudspeakers were installed in restaurants, factories, and public places (Jowett, 1992: 187).

Germany had been the experience of "radio-war" on sea since the period of the First World War. It quite effectively impacted upon the fleet and troops of the opponents. At the beginning of the Second World War "radio-war" secured great advantages over the enemy. In the interwar period in Germany there was not only radio as developed military technology. The radio and television undeniably worked as public communication institution organizations. Radio broadcasting took place not only within Germany but it was also conducted to European countries (Goody, 2018: 204).

Since 1929, in Wusterhausen, not far from Berlin, the German Wave had begun broadcasting its programs. The task of which was to prepare programs for the Germans living outside country. After the fascist coup of 1933 this activity became extremely widespread. In the same period a state structure was created. The German Broadcasting Society included the "Department for Broadcasting to

Foreign Countries". At the disposal of Hitler and the "Ministry of Education and Propaganda" headed by Joseph Goebbels it was one of the most advanced networks of radio stations in the world. From Königsberg it was possible to broadcast to Poland, from Hamburg and Bremen to Great Britain, from Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Saarbrücken to France and other European countries (*Encyclopedia of the Third Reich*, 1996: 387).

In April 1933 one of the most powerful activities of the German radio was the opening of transmission in North America. There at that time there was quite the German powerful diaspora which was about 10 million¹. In the period from 1933 to 1939, German broadcasting spread to Africa, Latin America, the East and South Asia, Central America, Brazil and the Arab world (*Jang*, 2020: 227). By the beginning of the Second World War the Nazi's broadcast around the clock for 8 regions in seven languages. Their average daily volume was 75 hours (*Panfilov*, 1984: 508). By spreading broadcasting to foreign countries, fascist propaganda sought to achieve such popularity that would allow it to compete with the media of those countries and broadcasting of foreign countries. Almost all programs of Nazi propaganda were focused primarily on the consolidation of ethnic Germans abroad. A significant role was played by the programs that propagated the great mission of Germany.

Consolidating its European broadcasting boundaries the German propaganda headquarters began the "radio-war" in Europe. One vivid example there was the aggression against Austria. Motivating that there was a strong ethnic unity between the German and Austrian peoples, Austrian land was dealt with the part of German living space and the Nazi elite in Germany launched an active radio propaganda campaign against the Austrian government. The "radio-war" was finished with the introduction of German troops on its territory. A powerful propaganda campaign was also waged against Czechoslovakia. The main content and direction of those broadcasts was propaganda directed against the Slavic peoples. Nazi political propaganda did not go around Poland too. The information war against this country began in January 1939. The Polish government was accused of threatening Germany and harassing the German national minority. In that situation the radio was a tool of kindling large military conflict which actually became a pretext for the beginning of the Second World War. On September 1, Nazi radio spread a false version of the Polish invasion of German territory stating the desire of the German government for a peaceful settlement of the German-Polish conflict (*Panfilov*, 1984).

Such activities of the German fascist government seemed to carry out provocations, and to shift the responsibility for his aggression to other countries. The radio propaganda played a very important role in this and became an effective tool of Nazi policy.

No less powerful information broadcasting becomes a weapon in the territory of Germany itself. It was one of the main mechanisms of formation of information space "The Third Reich".

Particular attention in the broadcasting of the 30s was paid to the organization of the audience. The Nazis organized a pan-German campaign under the slogan "Every citizen of the country is a radio listener." Active work was conducted on collective listening to the radio in public places and at enterprises. Decisive measures were taken to

protect the Germans from foreign broadcasting. To this end, in 1933, they began to produce new types of receivers for collective listening - the "national receiver" and the "receiver of the German popular front".

These devices did not allow receiving foreign stations. Firstly the receiver being intended for a public listening appeared that year in Germany. It was called "Kamerad." It could serve an audience of up to 500 people. Special short-wave receivers were released only by two companies known as "Telefunken" and "AEG". The models of short-wave receivers were considered to intend "for Germans who are abroad". It was written in advertising price list. (*Radioveshchanie v Tretem Reykhe*, 2019).

Immediately after coming to power the Nazi elite like put the radio at its service like all other media outlets. In accordance with the decree of September 22, 1933, the "Imperial Chamber of Culture" was established. It was under the control of the "Ministry of Education and Propaganda". It consisted of seven chambers: the press, broadcasting, cinematography, theater, literature, music and visual arts. Membership in one of these chambers was compulsory for every German creative worker. Any creative activity without appropriate membership documents was punished by the Nazi authorities up to and including imprisonment.

Radio and cinema, like the press, quickly became the most important tools and means of influencing the population. They took place at the service of the state. Goebbels regarded radio. Later television became under his control. Through the "Radio Department" of the "Ministry of Public Education and Propaganda" and through the "Broadcasting Chamber" he established full control over the broadcasts, forming such a program content on the radio that helped achieve Nazi goals by adapting their content for the average listener. This task was also facilitated by the fact that in Germany, as in other European countries, broadcasting was a monopoly of the state. In 1933 the Nazi government became the owner of the "Reich Broadcasting Corporation" (*Shirer*, 1991: 279-280).

Hitler got his hands on a well-developed mass media and quickly turned it into an instrument of agitation and propaganda. Of all the media that influenced the masses, Hitler preferred radio. With the help of broadcasting the Nazi government carried out restructuring of consciousness a lot of Germans. In a fairly short time there was turned most of the population into its supporters (*Tytarenko*, 2016: 631).

The peculiarity and extreme effectiveness of Nazi propaganda, which was quite progressive at that time, was that Goebbels earlier than others analyzed the possibilities of scientific and technological progress in the field of media and communications, including the propaganda capabilities of radio. In Germany, in the 1920s and 1930s, with a population of 650,000,000, 26,000,000 listened to the radio, because in spite of the crisis, the country had one of the best radio networks in the world: 10 main transmitters and 15 auxiliary ones. Radio delivered information, including propaganda of the NSDAP, to all corners of the country and, thanks to its cheapness and accessibility, was even more effective than the press.

It was only necessary to ensure the penetration of disinformation of the population on the radio. This happened automatically, carried out against a national socialist information background. The "National Socialist Party" ideologically interpreted any events that had taken place in Germany and in the world. Even after 1933, the Minister of Propaganda of the "Third Reich" J. Goebbels recognized the power of radio. He stated that "... the floods will be forced to state that radio as a means of spiritual influence

¹ International online magazine "Russkiy globus" (Russian Globe). 2004. No. 12, December: Retrieved from www.russian-globe.com/N34/Lulechnik.NemstuVAmerike1.

on the masses has and will have the same significance as the invention of the press during the "Reformation". One can, without fear of exaggeration, say that if there were no radio and aircraft, the German revolution could not have happened in the form in which it took place."²

With the advent of the "National Socialist Party" and the need to control German public life, the "Minister of Education and Propaganda" J. Goebbels was entrusted with full control over the work of German radio stations.

In March 1933 J. Goebbels gave national radio from the custody of the "General Post Office" to the "Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda". Since that time, the work of German radio stations had been carefully controlled personally by Goebbels. At the head of the "Imperial Radio Chamber", which became part of the "Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda of Competence", he appointed Euzhena Hadamovskogo. He took up the matter of radio transformation into an effective instrument of Nazi propaganda not only in Germany and Europe but also in the occupied territories.

Another government agency seemed to be directly involved in broadcasting in the "Eastern Occupied Territories" was the "Ministry of the Eastern Occupied Territories". Within the framework of its activities, its Departments were mainly engaged in propaganda activities and the creation of programs for the East. The programs were broadcast over the radio station "Radio-East". Employees of the departments formed short reports, comments, disputes, etc.³

Listening to foreign radio in Germany without the permission of the "German Information Office" was strictly prohibited. The "Information Bureau" controlled that process and issued permits for listening to foreign broadcasts to individuals⁴. "The Ministry of the Eastern Occupied Territories" punished for listening to foreign broadcasts without a special permission. In order to avoid mistakes and strengthen control by the "Propaganda Department", a list was compiled of individuals and firms that have already received such permissions⁵.

In Nazi Germany, under the leadership of Goebbels, broadcasting was monitored and distributed by three units: the leadership of the Nazi Party, the Ministry of Education and Propaganda, and the Reich Culture Department. 26 radio stations represented the Institute of All-German Radio Broadcasting under the name "Great German Radio". Political programs and speeches of the Führer went synchronously across all stations (*Entsiklopediya Tretego Reykha*, 1996: 388).

At the beginning of the Second World War, providing radio broadcasting of great importance, the "Ministry of Education and Propaganda" developed a project to create a broadcasting center. Which power would reach 1000 km. But due to a lack of funding and a sufficiently capacious production process, these plans were not destined to materialize. In spite of that fact at the beginning of the war, 6 long-wave and 10 medium-wave lightweight motorized stations of 20 kW each were created (*Zholkver-Krasnopol'skaya*, 2007).

These stations were quite mobile. It was easy to transfer its by rail in the occupied territories or to the front areas. The positive thing was that they could be quickly dismantled and be assembled in 2:00. These were such mobile radio stations that had been used in the occupied territory of Ukraine.

With the German attack on the USSR, German radio radically changed the direction of its work. It was rebuilt in a military fashion. From that moment on, the block of political and military programs occupied the main place on the air. Since 1940, the program "Voice of the Soldier" began to be released. In the same period, a special informational and political program was created on military events on the fronts, which was called "Emergency Communications." Later, another program appeared, known as "Message from the Front." Her messages were broadcast live from airplanes that bombed the English cities, from the advanced units of the German troops that occupied the territories of other countries.

Unexpected difficulties arose in front of German radio with the entry into the territory of the Soviet Union. In the early days of the occupation of the territory of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSR, the "Wehrmacht" troops realized that at this stage radio propaganda was practically impossible, since the Soviet government confiscated all the radios from the population. The German newspaper "Nakhtausgabe", dated March 11, 1942, in the article "Low Level of Soviet Radio" noted that "... in the Soviet Union, radio is very poorly developed. For 170 million people, 350,000 radio devices"⁶.

The leadership of Hitler's Germany had to create a new network of powerful radio nodes and establish broadcasting in the occupied territories. So the radio group "Ukraine" was created. The main transmitter of which was in Vinnitsa. As a result, by November 1941 in Ukraine 7 radio stations were broadcasting in Ukrainian. Subsequently, the number of radio stations increased to 15. Thus, in almost every village there were radio transmitters. With their help, the local population was informed about current events and new directives that were developed and published by the "Ministry of the Eastern Occupied Territories" and the Wehrmacht command (*Okorokov*, 2007: 44).

Dr. Taubert, Advisor to the Eastern Department of the Ministry of Education and Propaganda, noted in his report that it would be necessary to create a single radio network in the occupied territories with a center in Berlin. For her effective work, it was required, in his opinion, to combine the work of the employees of the radio "Reichskommissariat" and the leaders of the group, who directly carried out radio broadcasts. Whenever possible, he suggested recruiting such employees from among the local population, attracting them to cooperation on the basis of selection according to ideological views that are in the interests of Nazi politics⁷.

From his report it is possible to conclude that most of the programs that the "Eastern Department of the Ministry of Public Education and Advocacy" broadcasts to the East were designed to serve German soldiers and the population of the occupied eastern territories. Broadcasts for the population were conducted in Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian. Most of the messages came directly from Berlin. This was due to the need to quickly transmit various type of information: orders, directives, decrees and urgent messages to coordinate the

² *Kiyevskiy telegraf [Kiev Telegraph]*. July 1-7, 2005. No. 26 (268). Retrieved from <http://209.85.129.132/-search?q=cache:e4EK1v-WJBb0J:www.telegrafua.com/268/history>

³ *Imperskoe ministerstvo po delam okkupirovannykh vostochnykh oblastey*. DRV. Fond 1363, List. 1, File 6, Page 14.

⁴ *Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv*. Fond 1363. List 1. File 67. Page 27-35.

⁵ *Imperskoe ministerstvo prosveshcheniya i propagandy*. Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv. Fond 1363, List 1, File 78. Page 17-23, 48-54.

⁶ *Imperskoe ministerstvo prosveshcheniya i propagandy*. Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv. Fond 1358. List 1. File 1. Page 17-23, 34.

⁷ *Federalnyy arkhiv Germanii*. Fond R 55/21044a. Page 109.

management of the population of the occupied "Eastern territories" and to carry out the necessary measures⁸.

Advocating its political goals and military aspirations among the population of the occupied territories of the USSR, the German occupation authorities paid much attention to broadcasting as a means of disseminating the necessary information and an instrument of mass control. At the beginning of 1942, the German High Command sent a special instruction to the Wehrmacht troops on the use of the radio "Organizing the Hearing of Radio Broadcasts in the Occupied Eastern Regions". It noted that German troops participating in military operations in the East, as well as those who were in the rear occupied areas, should have understood how important it was to cover the entire population with political propaganda directly by broadcasting for further warfare. In particular, it was noted that all technical equipment, which was in military units at that time and was not used for official purposes, should have been used to disseminate propaganda and agitation of the population (Yudakov, 1971: 71).

Under the "Ministry of the Eastern Occupied Territories", subdivisions of departments were created, which were responsible for information propaganda carried out in various directions. Among them was the department of group 18, which was responsible for the work of cinema and radio in the occupied territories of the USSR. Among the main tasks of the department was broadcasting all programs, showing films on the basis of propaganda of Nazi ideology and politics. The department also planned a demonstration of weekly reviews, screening of short films, propaganda, educational and documentary films (Slutsch, Tischler, 2018: 576). News, reports were transmitted through the radio network. A review of temporary events was carried out, and other programs were broadcast using musical means of agitation and propaganda. The powers of this department included control and supervision of cinema, radio, theaters, etc.⁹

A similar department was led by Dr. Goenstein. Having a political orientation, this department carried out the following functions: control over the political content of radio and cinema information; organization of special content programs; secret radio stations control; equipment care; control and management of the central society of "Cinema of the East".¹⁰

All materials that were broadcast on the radio and were supposed to be transferred to the territory of the "Reichskommissariat" and other territories occupied by the German army underwent political processing in the "Propaganda Department of the Ministry of Eastern Occupied Territories"¹¹. "Radio-Vostok" broadcasts, in particular for the "Reichskommissariat of Ukraine", were prepared in two languages: Russian and Ukrainian. 14 Russian and 14 Ukrainian programs aired daily. They consisted of news, short reports, comments and broadcasts of musical works¹².

From the correspondence between the "Ministry of Public Education and Advocacy" and the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany" we see how much attention the Hitler leadership paid to radio propaganda, as one of the main

tools for creating the information space. Both ministries were also involved in programming for the occupied territories of the Soviet Union, together with the "Ministry of the Eastern Occupied Territories." They developed programs aimed at discrediting the Soviet government and the military leadership of the USSR, and gaining the favor of the local population¹³.

Conclusions and prospects for further research on this issue

The study confirms that already during the Great Patriotic War the technological achievements of broadcasting were used not only by the Nazi leadership, but also by the leadership of Great Britain, the USA and the USSR. German radio propaganda was carried out using specially developed techniques and methods. Among them were both official reports in which the news necessary from the point of view of the Nazi ideology was presented in detail, as well as news that had, at first glance, a superficial character. These were repetitions of official adversary messages between information that had a specific propaganda purpose. They were supposed to undermine the belief in the success of the cause of the enemy. There were sensational broadcasts. They focused on one important propaganda topic or event. Students were offered the transfer of completely falsified materials from fictitious sources. All information broadcast was controlled from Berlin.

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⁸ *Federalnyy arkhiv Germanii*. Fond R 55/1470. Page 28.

⁹ *Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv*. Fond 1363. List 5. File 7. Page 39.

¹⁰ *Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv*. Fond 1363. List 5. File 56. Page 42.

¹¹ *Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv*. Fond 1363. List 5. File 56. Page 12.

¹² *Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv*. Fond 1363. List 1. File 67. Page 1, 2.

¹³ *Gosudarstvennyy Russkiy voennyi arkhiv*. Fond 1363. List 1. File 88. Page 15-27.

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РАДІОПРОПАГАНДА ЯК НЕВІД'ЄМНИЙ ЕЛЕМЕНТ ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ ТАКТИКИ І СТРАТЕГІЇ НАЦИСТСЬКОЇ НІМЕЧЧИНИ 1933-1941 РОКІВ

Розкрито роль радіо як однієї зі складових нацистського інформаційного простору, сформованого напередодні та на початку Другої світової війни. Радіопропаганду представлено як невід'ємний елемент військової тактики і стратегії нацистської Німеччини, який став важливим у психологічній обробці населення перед початком військових дій. Показано, як нацистське керівництво поширювало радіомовлення на зарубіжні країни та на окуповані території, прагнуло досягти популярності, яка дозволяла б йому конкурувати із засобами масової інформації Англії, Франції, США, Австрії та СРСР і радіопередачами іноземних держав. Майже всі програми нацистської пропаганди були орієнтовані перш за все на населення окупованих територій. Значну роль відігравали передачі, які пропагували велику місію Німеччини. Закріпивши за собою європейський радіопростір, пропагандистський штаб Гітлера розпочинає справжню радіовійну на сході Європи. Мета статті - розкрити радіопропаганду як одну з частин інформаційного простору, яку прагнула сформувати влада Гітлера на окупованих територіях Східної Європи. Проаналізовано стан наукової розробки проблеми у вітчизняній та зарубіжній історіографії. Визначено основні підходи до дослідження проблеми та методи дослідження змісту радіопередач, їх вплив на населення Німеччини у 30-х роках XX століття. Дослідження підтвердили, що вже під час німецько-радянської війни технологічний прогрес у радіомовленні використовувався не лише нацистською владою, а й владою Англії, США та СРСР. Німецька радіопропаганда велася за допомогою спеціально розроблених прийомів та методів. Серед них: офіційні повідомлення, в яких детально висвітлювалися хороші новини, та поверхово - погані; повторення офіційних повідомлень противника між інформаційними новинами, які мали певну пропагандистську мету - підірвати віру в успіх дій противника; сенсаційні трансляції, що зосереджувались на одній важливій пропагандистській темі чи події; трансляція повністю сфальшованого матеріалу, тобто вигаданого, що слухачі не могли відразу зрозуміти істину. Транслявалися офіційні радіопрограми, підроблені з посиланням на вигадані джерела, а також передачі на основі джерела інформації, таємно контрольованого Німеччиною. Наукова новизна цього дослідження - демонстрація радіопропаганди як невід'ємного елемента військової тактики та стратегії нацистської Німеччини.

Ключові слова: радіо; радіовійна; інформаційний простір нацистської Німеччини; ЗМІ; пропаганда.

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